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The author shows now and then a want of the critical faculty in the use of his sources. For example, in stating the Mexican loss at San Jacinto he says, p. 202 : "Six hundred and thirty were killed and 208 wounded out of a total of between 1300 and 1400 Mexicans ;" and again, p. 203 : "The Mexican loss was 630 killed, 208 wounded, and 730 prisoners." It is easy to see that the total in the latter statement does not agree with that in the former. Houston's official report, from which all these figures except the total in the first statement are taken, has been sharply criticised by von Holst, Constitutional History of the United States, Vol. II., p. 570, because it accounts for 1568 Mexicans out of only 1500. But the report says, in fact, that the "effective force" of the Mexicans was "upward of fifteen hundred."

Mr. Williams has produced a readable and entertaining book ; but, while the larger relations are truly presented, the whole is impaired by faults of expression and inaccuracy of detail for which an author should at least not excuse himself entirely.

GEORGE P. GARRISON.

*Geschichte des deutschen Genossenschaftswesens der Neuzeit.* Von Dr. HUGO ZEIDLER. Staats-und socialwissenschaftliche Beiträge, herausgegeben von A. von Miaskowski. Vol. I, No. 3. Pp. 478. Leipzig : Duncker & Humblot, 1894.

If anyone wishes information in regard to the principles and actual organization of the German trade-unions, he will find in Zeidler's book a good and reliable presentation of all the facts worth knowing. The conclusions are free from partiality. The views of the different parties on the various points of controversy connected with the unions are objectively stated. The arrangement of the work is based upon the internal evolution of the unions. In Part I the author discusses the introductory period up to the years 1848 and 1849. This period is characterized by the principle of philanthropy or assistance. The real trade-union movement, which continues into the present and which receives its peculiar stamp from the principle of self-help, the author describes in Parts II-IV. Within this chief period of development he distinguishes two phases, corresponding to the passage of the two laws of July 4, 1868, and May 1, 1889.

The different forms of the unions, the chief leaders of the movement, particularly Hermann Schulze-Delitzsch, are described in detail. In addition such questions as the relation of legislation to taxation, the spread of the German idea of trade-unions into foreign countries, the fight made by the merchants against co-operative consumption, the

attitude of the socialists toward the unions, and many other questions are fully discussed.

In regard to the effects of the new law of 1889, the most important innovation of which is the introduction of limited liability, the author's judgment is on the whole favorable. The good influence manifests itself in the noticeable increase in the number of unions. In the three years from October 1, 1889, to October 1, 1892, not less than two thousand seven hundred and twenty-five unions have been formed. Only upon the rural labor unions does the new law seem to have had in part a bad effect. The difficulties of reorganization under the new law have caused the dissolution of a number of unions; its rigidly prescribed forms and the red-tape and expense connected with these have proved an obstacle to the formation of new unions.

KARL, DIEHL.

(Translated by ELLEN C. SEMPLE.)

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#### NOTES.

THE LAST WORK OF the late Mr. W. E. Hall \* must be of special value to English students of international relations, and to teachers everywhere. The author's standard "Treatise on International Law" warranted the anticipation that this monograph would be scholarly and authoritative, and the expectation is not disappointed. Mr. Hall has dwelt chiefly on the law and the theory, and has not devoted any considerable space to the discussion of examples illustrating his text; but in this method of treatment he was justified by the fact that history is being so rapidly made in the field covered by this book, that any chosen instances would soon get out of date. The chapters which will perhaps be of largest interest to persons on this side of the Atlantic are those on foreign powers and jurisdiction in their international and constitutional aspects, on the agents through whom power and jurisdiction are exercised, on the persons who are possessed of the status of British subjects, on protectorates, spheres of influence, and barbarous countries, and on jurisdiction on the high seas and in respect of acts done there.

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RECENT DISCOVERIES have greatly enriched our knowledge of the history of Greece. But the theories and discussions based on the new materials have only confused the reader, who is not a Hellenist. To obviate this confusion, Holm wrote, ten years ago, a "short" history of Greece, in which the ascertained facts were clearly distinguished

\* *A Treatise on the Foreign Powers and Jurisdiction of the British Crown.* By WILLIAM E. HALL. Pp. xv, 304. Price, \$2.60. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1894.